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\$30,000 of the State Treasury, and next year will take twice as much. All these expenses are due directly or indirectly to Democratic incompetence and mismanagement, yet a majority of the people of Tennessee either have not sense enough to see it or else they have not spirit enough to declare their independence.

HARRISON OR BLAINE?

The Fort Wayne Gazette, commenting on the appointment of Mr. Elkins as Secretary of War, says: "If the public in any degree convinced that, owing to the appointment of Mr. Elkins, or for other reasons, Mr. Blaine will not be a willing candidate, we shall soon see evidence of the fact in the springing up of other candidates. It is, of course, possible, but it is by no means certain, that President Harrison could be nominated if Mr. Blaine was known to be out of the field."

This seems to imply that, so far as the Gazette is concerned, the Blaine movement is simply an anti-Harrison movement, and that some of the present shouters for Blaine are really for anybody-to-beat-Harrison. We do not believe that this truly represents the position of a majority of the real friends of Blaine in this State, but that it is the position of some who are posing as his friends there is no doubt.

The Journal has sincere respect and entire good feeling towards those Republicans who frankly avow their preference for Mr. Blaine without otherwise attacking or antagonizing President Harrison. Their right of personal choice to this extent is not to be questioned for a moment, nor does it affect their loyalty to the party or the present administration. The Republican party is big enough to contain the friends of both Harrison and Blaine, and as long as the relations between the President and Secretary continue frank and friendly, there is no reason why the relations between their respective friends should be otherwise—provided, always, that they act in good faith and are not impelled by sinister and ulterior motives. But it is not good faith to pretend to be for Mr. Blaine from motives of personal admiration for him when in reality the ruling motive is hostility to the present administration, and when, instead of being for Blaine, one is secretly for anybody-to-beat-Harrison. We do not believe there is a Republican in the United States who would denounce such a position as more severely than would Mr. Blaine. He would regard such a use of his name as equally insulting to himself and to President Harrison. He is the last man living to allow his magnetic name and personal popularity to be used as a cover for making war on a Republican administration.

We do not think there are many Republicans in this State who believe that "it is by no means certain that President Harrison could be nominated if Mr. Blaine was known to be out of the field." This reveals the position and the wishes of a few of those who have been masquerading as friends of Mr. Blaine, while in reality they are for anybody-to-beat-Harrison; but we are confident the number of these is small. They can be counted by the dozen, while genuine Blaine men, who have no hostility to Harrison, can be counted by thousands. This class of Blaine men will support Harrison cordially if he is renominated. The other kind are implacable. They are to be found in all parties and all administrations.

The Journal has reason to believe that it is the opinion of ninety-nine out of every hundred Republican voters in Indiana that with Mr. Blaine out of the field there would not be a particle of doubt about the renomination of President Harrison. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Blaine Republicans are so because he is their honest preference and first choice, and not from hostility to Harrison. With Mr. Blaine out of the field they would be for Harrison, just as a great majority of the Harrison men would be for Blaine if the President were out of the field. In other words, the nomination lies between these two, and with either one out of the field there would be no doubt of the nomination of the other. A few implacables on one side could no more prevent the nomination of Harrison with Blaine out of the field than a few persons favoring anybody-to-beat-Blaine could prevent his nomination with Harrison out of the field. Other candidates than these two may "spring up," but they will not spring far enough to get before the nominating convention. The candidate will be either Harrison or Blaine.

THAT VERY CRISP LETTER.

The report comes through Democratic sources that the letter which Speaker Crisp wrote to Mr. Mills offering him the second place on the ways and means committee, of which he has been chairman, has caused much bitter feeling on the part of Mr. Mills's friends. There is every reason why it should, since, under the circumstances, a more vigorous administration in the face could not have been administered than the Crisp letter to Mr. Mills. Never was a man notified that he had been deposed from the first place to the second in a more cold-blooded and really brutal manner. Speaker Crisp has no little reputation for courtesy and tact. If the letter to Mr. Mills is a sample, new rules for the exhibition of that quality have been promulgated in Washington. On the other hand, the reply of Mr. Mills is so dignified as to insure him the public sympathy in this controversy. No doubt Mr. Mills and his associates treated Speaker Crisp with much harshness during the struggle over the office, as the dispatches of Mills's advocates bear witness, but the fight being over, the victor should have been magnanimous. The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal says that nine-tenths of the Democrats in the House believe that Mr. Mills should have been made chairman of the ways and means committee, and that fifty of those who voted for Mr. Crisp in the caucus did so in the belief that Mr. Mills would be put at the head of that committee, which would make him leader of the House. The Washington opinion now is that Mr. Springer will be made chairman of the ways and means com-

mittee, and on this subject the correspondent of the Courier-Journal says:

It is now conceded that Mr. Springer will head the ways and means committee, though he has never served on that committee, and why he should be selected for the place over such old and experienced men as Mills, Bynum, Wilson, McMillin and the Breckinridges is causing a wonderful amount of speculation. Some go so far as to boldly assert that Springer was pledged the position if he would keep the five men in line for himself in the contest for Speaker and vote for Crisp. This seems to be the general opinion, for Mr. Crisp has felt the pulse of the House since his election, and he knows that eight out of ten on the Democratic side are opposed to Springer, and that the Republicans of the House, as a unit, favor him as the leader. They expect to have a rich time if Springer is selected.

All reports are to the effect that the rivalry and bitterness growing out of the struggle over the speakership have been intensified rather than modified since the selection of Speaker Crisp, and that this treatment of Mr. Mills and the Breckinridges, Wilson of West Virginia, and others will create a breach which cannot be healed during the session.

PRESTON B. PLUMB.

Senator Plumb's death will shock as large a number of people as could the death of any Senator under similar circumstances. He has been a man of vigorous health ever since he has been in public life. To Kansas his loss will be well-nigh irreparable. He was essentially a Western man, and a Western man of the Kansas type. He had the fullest faith in the possibilities of the new State, and he was a Senator of and for Kansas. He never forgot one of its interests, and he never wearied of serving its people. The humblest citizen never wrote him a letter without receiving a prompt answer. This devotion the people of Kansas fully appreciated. He was a strong man in Kansas with the people—stronger than his party. The last time he was elected to the Senate not a vote was recorded against him. Those Democrats who could not vote for him sat silent when their names were called. He always kept in touch with his constituents by taking a part in every campaign and speaking in every section of the State. The people liked the man and his manner. They knew him as one of them, while political leaders recognized him as the practical head of the party. To his good sense can be attributed the decline of the political Alliance movement in Kansas. His policy was to win back by reason and conciliation, and his success proved that it was the wise policy. He saw the rise of the political Alliance before many others, and that fact explains some of his votes in the last Congress. In the Senate he had a powerful influence upon all legislation affecting the West, as well as upon general affairs, as his positions on committees indicate. Fortunately, Kansas is rich in Republicans of capacity and experience, so that the task of Governor Humphrey will be rather to select one from a large number well qualified than to find one who is fit for the office.

The Kenedick Journal, published at Augusta, the home of Mr. Blaine, has an editorial headed "The Republican Party Greater than Any of Its Members." The article deprecates the organization of Republican clubs in the interest of individual candidates or on any other basis except that of advancing the cause of the Republican party. It says: "We believe, and we feel that the Republican sentiment of this city in the belief, that the organization of a Republican club should not be the work of a half dozen men, but should be the deliberate act of the party. It should be formed in a mass convention of the Republicans of the city, and should be the result of the members of the party to participate in that organization. There is nothing to be gained by star-chamber methods. Such proceedings only tend to injure the party. We do not believe that any organization that represents, or should represent, the whole party ought to be prostituted to the personal interests of any individual candidate. The Republican party is greater than all of its members, and it is of vastly more importance than the political fortunes of any man in its ranks."

That is good doctrine for Indiana as well as for Maine. We heartily concur in the idea that Republican clubs should not be formed in the interest of any person's candidacy, and that "there is nothing to be gained by star-chamber methods."

The News says that by his rulings in the Dudley case Judge Woods "stultified himself." It is its issue of Sept. 22, 1890, just after the publication of Judge Woods's letter to the public, the News, referring to the same matter, said: "The charge on the record, made by the original instruction to the jury [was] that advising 'bribery was a crime, and then when the jury were catching the criminal, they must not let him go.' This was acted upon." Judge Harlan indorses this view as good law, though at first he did not. He was, however, in the end, restated that he held this view from the beginning.

Who is stultified? Certainly not Judge Woods, whose adherence to one view is conceded, and that view is endorsed by Justice Harlan. The evening Democratic organ has stultified itself as usual by trying to be on both sides of the question.

The Atlanta Constitution publishes an interview with Colonel Livingston, the Alliance representative in Congress from Georgia, in which, replying to a question "how about silver legislation?" he says:

"The bill for free coinage of silver will go through the House like a flash. It will also, I believe, pass the Senate, and I don't doubt that President Harrison will sign it. The country demands relief, and the President and Senate will not shoulder the responsibility of defeating such a measure."

The Colonel expresses himself with the confidence of a new hand at the business. It will be a much colder day than any he has experienced yet in Washington when President Harrison signs a bill for free silver coinage.

Some Tammany organs seem to think that it is a dreadful thing if Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, watched the proceedings in the Tammany naturalization courts as an alleged agent of Commissioner Davenport. The Commissioner denies that the Senator was presented as a subordinate of his.

Miss Kittie Wilkins, of Idaho, is described as "a tall and stately blonde with a profusion of light golden hair, clear blue eyes, regular features and a mouth and chin denoting firmness." That description might not distinguish her from many other ladies, but her occupation does. She enjoys the distinction of being the only woman in the United States whose sole occupation is horse-dealing, and it is said that she does not know about a horse is not worth knowing. Her father and two brothers own a very large ranch in the western Idaho, and she does the buying and selling. This year they have 2,500 head of horses and 1,500 cattle. In a published interview Miss Kittie says: "I have been engaged in the business with father and two brothers six years. They attend to the work and business on the ranch, while I am chiefly engaged in the shipment and sale of both cattle and horses, though I haven't one bit of use for cattle. I have been referred to as the 'Cattle Queen,' regardless of my great distaste for cattle. I go out to the ranch every spring and fall, and enjoy myself ever so much. It is a fascinating business, and grows upon you." Miss Kittie is well educated and has traveled considerably. The general manager of the Union stock-yards at St. Louis, where she has been lately, says: "I have been engaged in horse-dealing for many years, and have met with stock-dealers from every quarter of the Union, but I have never met one to surpass Miss Wilkins in judgment and management of horses. Her skill is truly marvelous."

A correspondent writing from Statesville, N. C., tells something about a curious industry which exists there. This is the collection, cure and shipment of native roots and herbs to be used in the manufacture of drugs and medicines. Statesville is in one of the mountain districts of western North Carolina, where the conditions of soil and climate are favorable to the production of a great variety of herbs. The trade in these is quite large, the ultimate market being found in New York. The gathering of the roots and herbs gives pleasant employment to a large number of persons, who dispose of them to peddlars, who in turn sell them at Statesville, from whence they are shipped to New York. One firm in Statesville does a business in this line amounting to \$100,000 a year. The business of this firm, however, extends into two or three other States besides North Carolina. The correspondent says: "The following extracts from the firm's order-book will show the extent of the business and the volume of its transactions. Each order being from a single firm: 'Fifty thousand pounds of mandarin root, 15,000 pounds of black cohosh root, 12,000 pounds of wild-cherry bark, 24,000 pounds of sassafras bark, 6,000 pounds of orange bark, 8,000 pounds of red root bark, 12,000 pounds of pennyroyal leaves, 9,000 pounds of stramonium leaves, 8,000 pounds of witch-hazel leaves, 8,000 pounds of yellow dock, 6,500 pounds of queen's-delight root, 3,000 pounds of unicorn root, etc.'"

Most of the orders come from manufacturing chemists and proprietors of patent medicines, both in this country and in Europe.

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as those of three years ago, when a similar proposal was acted upon. The objection was not personal to Dr. Kempin, but was made to the commission of women as academic teachers.

EMPEROR WILHELM DOESN'T like to have newspaper men on the imperial train, and the other day he had one put off in a dense forest, just to punish him. The journalist gallantly refused to be banished, and the Emperor, who said as he sped by: "Poor fellow! he must be hungry. We should have given him a dinner before we had parted company."

ABOVE OUR HEADS the hy-beling rings. Without the happy children sing. And all God's creatures hail the morn. On which the holy Christ was born.

CHILIANS WERE ONCE OUR FRIENDS. In Time of Rebellion They Admired the Great Republic and Rejoiced in Its Success.

At the annual dinner of the Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion, given at Terre Haute on the evening of the 17th, among the distinguished guests present was Col. Thomas H. Nelson. Upon the conclusion of the regular program, Commander Wallace called upon Colonel Nelson for a speech, ostensibly with a view to settling the question whether that gentleman or Hon. R. W. Thompson, also a guest, was the older. Colonel Nelson, however, was disposed to fight shy of that question, and turned his attention to a consideration of the momentous issues involved in the late war. After pointing out in terse, yet eloquent, words the fact that much more was involved in that struggle than the mere preservation of the Union, and that the hope of the world for constitutional government by the people were dependent upon the issue of the war, he turned to speak of the deep interest manifested in the result by the minor republics of the Western hemisphere. Colonel Nelson was at that time the minister representing our government at the capital of Chili, and had abundant opportunities to observe the feeling of the Chilians. He declared there were nowhere to be found warmer friends or closer sympathizers with the Union cause than the Chilian people and government. As evidence of this he mentioned the fact that while most of the governments of Europe were almost openly hostile to the United States, the Chilians, on the contrary, were friendly to us, and her confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Union arms by the United States. He then related the story of his visit to Chili in 1891, with interest to the date of payment. At the same time the people of Chili were not only friendly to us, but they were also friendly to the United States. He related the story of his visit to Chili in 1891, with interest to the date of payment. At the same time the people of Chili were not only friendly to us, but they were also friendly to the United States.

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